

by analyzing a portion of the *rbcL* gene. The nucleotide *rbcL* sequence (GenBank GU339504) generated from the Humboldt specimen was identical to a specimen of *N. harveyi* from Akkeshi, Hokkaido, Japan (GenBank AF342901). Both the Humboldt and Akkeshi sequences contain a genetic marker (A → G at position 231) that McIvor et al. (*loc. cit.*) defined as diagnostic for haplogroup B. These data support a second, unrelated introduction of *N. harveyi* to California. Oyster culture is a likely vector for seaweed introductions (F. Mineur et al. 2007, *Biological Conservation* 137:237–247). The history of oyster farming in California has been reviewed by E. M. Barrett (1963, *Fish Bulletin* 123, *The California Oyster Industry*, UC San Diego: Scripps Institution of Oceanography Library, Website <http://escholarship.org/uc/item/1870g57m>). In 1896, adult eastern oysters, *Crassostrea virginica*, were imported from New York populations experimentally and raised in Humboldt Bay, but failed by 1912. They were again imported from the east coast from 1935 until the early 1940s. Since 1902, the Pacific oyster, *Crassostrea gigas*, was imported from various sites in Japan to oyster farms in Puget Sound, Washington. In 1928, the first experimental planting of Pacific oysters in California was made by the California Department of Fish and Game in Tomales Bay, with several other experimental plantings following in the early 1930s. According to P. S. Galtsoff (1930, *Oyster industry of the Pacific coast of the U. S.* Report U. S. Commissioner Fisheries, pp. 367–400), oysters from Akkeshi Bay were deemed the best adapted for transplanting to North America. However, the decision to exclude Pacific oysters from Humboldt Bay, the largest California bay available for oyster culture, delayed the state's development of the industry. Importation of the Pacific oyster from Japan to Humboldt Bay was initiated in 1953, and in 1957–58, Pacific oyster spat were imported from Willapa Bay, Washington to Humboldt Bay. Large scale production of Pacific oysters in Humboldt Bay began in 1955 and has continued to be an important industry. Although it is clear from our work that *Neosiphonia harveyi* in Humboldt Bay originated in Japan, the trajectory of the introduction is unknown. It may be primary (directly

from Japan to California), secondary (from Japan to the east coast of the U.S. or to Washington, thence to California) or even tertiary, since oysters from San Francisco Bay were exported to Humboldt Bay (Barrett, *loc. cit.*).

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NEW MEXICO

BOERHAVIA PTEROCARPA S. Watson (NYTAGINACEAE).—Luna Co., disturbed ground near an isolated house at 5165 Veranda Rd. SE, near Deming, NM, about 1.5 miles S and 3 miles E of the Luna County Courthouse, 32°11.558'N, 107°26.091'W, elev. 1314 m, 26 Aug 2009, *Jercinovic 917* (NMC, UNM).

Previous knowledge. *Boerhavia pterocarpa* occurs sporadically from southern Arizona (Cochise, Pima, and Yuma Counties) into northeastern Sonora in Mexico.

Significance. First U.S. report of this taxon outside of Arizona. The owner of the residence mentioned above has attended Master Gardener conferences in Sierra Vista, AZ, and purchased plants there. It is quite possible that the arrival of this *Boerhavia* in New Mexico is related to these purchases.

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